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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law,) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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ounsel given in English and German. [ap126]

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

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He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Ap1 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra ap119:1y.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,
MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.
The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.
jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 3.

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THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

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BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

AN IMPROMPTU.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

When Eve had led her lord astray
And Cain had killed his brother,
The stars and flowers, the poets say
Agreed with one another.

To cheat the cunning tempter's art,
And teach the race its duty,
By keeping on its wicked heart
Their eyes of light and beauty.

A million sleepless lids they say,
Would be at least a warning;
And so the flowers would watch by day—
The stars from night till morning.

On hill and prairie, field and lawn,
Their dewy eyes upturning,
The flowers still watch from red'ning day
Till Western skies are burning.

Alas! each hour of daylight tells
A tale of shame so crushing,
That some turn white as sea side shells,
As some are always blushing.

But when the gentle stars look down
On all their light discovers—
The traiter's smile, the murderer's frown,
The lips of dying lovers—

They try to shut their saddening eyes
And in the vain endeavor,
We see them twinkling in the skies—
And so they sink forever.

Miscellaneous.

MONEY MAKING—BUSINESS TALENTS.

We are taught in the Bible that the love of money is the root of all evil. Day by day we have illustrations of this truth; yet by most men it is practically disbelieved. Very few will admit that they love money too much; yet such people are more numerous than is generally supposed. The rich, so-called, are not always the most guilty of this sin; neither are the poor the most innocent.

Loving money too much pre-supposes a disposition to use improper means to obtain it. One class of men will exercise their business talents fairly and honorably to obtain money; another class will seek it by fraud or dishonesty. Cost what it will they will have money.

Because a man acquires wealth rapidly, it does not follow that he loves money any more than his neighbor, who earns hardly a living.

A millionaire may be a very generous hearted, benevolent man, and not love money a whit more than a pauper.

The man who works hard year in and year out, and by great frugality secures a fortune, cannot always be charged with an inordinate love of money.

There is but one standard by which you can judge men. By their fruits ye shall know them—their life, their actions, their character.

Those who make money rapidly are generally condemned by those who make it slowly. The most wealthy are the the most envied—and, of course are the most condemned.

It is very easy to denounce a man for loving money too much, and those who are the most noisy on this subject are usually the most at fault. In fact, the love of such men for money is so great that few people will trust them with it. Bring together a whole regiment of these grumblers, and we show you lazy men, shiftless men, envious men, narrow minded men, spendthrifts, and nameless others, alike unworthy of credit or confidence.

The difference in business men is remarkable. Some work as it is said, "slow and sure," others work rapidly, but with equal safety and success. Some men seem to have been born with a wonderful amount of business tact and ability. They can accomplish more in one day than most others can in a week. Such extraordinary men are always in demand; and such extraordinary talents always command a high premium. It takes a broad headed, clear sighted, quick brained general to command an army; and the same sort of stuff is necessary for doing extensive business.

Some men, by their remarkable capacity, can really earn more money in a month than others can in a year; and it is always economy to employ such a one. He who wants talent—either in a lawyer, doctor, general, or merchant—usually finds that, in the end, the best is the cheapest.

A man on trial for his life might retain a pettifogging lawyer for five dollars to plead his cause; but the verdict of the jury would probably show that he had made a mistake.

A man might hire the Academy of Music and expect, by engaging a street organ grinder with his monkey, to draw a crowd, but after counting his pennies or looking at his audience, he would probably discover his error.

France or England might employ any sixpenny broker, instead of the Rothschilds, or the United States any sixpenny bankers, instead of Jay Cooke & Co., or Fisk & Hatch, to negotiate a loan of a hundred millions; but some time before getting the money, they would see their folly. A letter of credit from Denkey, Brothers & Co., London, might be just as good as one issued by the Barings; but the weary traveler might possibly find, some day, in Russia or China, that his bankers were unknown in such distant latitudes.

A man may be rich and purse proud, and condemned alike by God and man, who is not worth five thousand dollars; while his neighbor, who is worth a million or more, may be a nobleman in the best sense of the word, a blessing to the church and to the world.

We need all the Jay Cooke we have, and a thousand more. We want them because they are a help to the present age; because they use their money for noble, patriotic, benevolent and Christain purposes.

Those who denounce so called rich men indiscriminately like to call on such men as W. E. Dodge for help to pay off the debt of the American Board; they bless Cornell for endowing a University; they praise God for Peabody, when he pours his money into their coffers.

The time is coming when millionaires in this country will be counted by thousands and tens of thousands. Let them multiply indefinitely, and all become instruments for good.

A bank with a capital of ten millions of dollars may be a great blessing or a great curse to any community; all depends upon its management.

An individual may be worth an equal sum and do a deal of good or a great deal of harm.

Shall a man endowed by God with great business capacity stand still when he has made a few thousand dollars, or leave off work and go to distributing? No. Let him stick to his business, following his trade. As he makes money, let him use it in doing good. By his business talent he may be able to supply the needy with cart loads of tracts and thousands of Bibles annually.

There are men now doing business in New York, or who have retired from active life, who could easily build and endow a college every year.

In view of these facts, is it right, is it Christian to inveigh against those who honestly make money—even millions? No! we say, most emphatically.

What is wanted now is more good men, more God fearing, money makers, more money in the treasury of the Lord, and more hard work consecrated to the Most High. Then look for the Millennium.

ARREST OF CONSUMPTION.

There is no malady which causes so large a mortality as consumption. Statistics show that, through the civilized world, an average of one death in six, every six in the lists of mortality may be attributed to its agency. Though our own city shows a smaller average from this scourge, yet it is computed that even here it is the cause of one death in every seven or eight. It was formerly considered an incurable disease, and was often left hopelessly to run its fatal course unchecked; but modern investigation and science have proved that the turbercular deposit, to which all its dread results may be traced, will frequently diminish under suitable treatment. This is further proved by *post mortem* examinations, where death has occurred from other causes, in which the lungs, scarred and puckered, attested the healthy closing of two and even three large turbercular cavities.

Few are aware how much the prevention and even cure of this dread disease depends upon their own efforts. An eminent American physician has recently declared that, with proper precautions, by any one now in health, consumption will be well nigh an impossibility, even though hereditary influences may predispose him to it, and that even those who are already under its grasp may have hope of arresting its ravages. The plain and simple principle, which in this case is the essence of all-wise tseatment, is to raise the physical system to the highest possible vigor. In company with this one of the best curatives and preventives is to expand and strengthen the lungs themselves by deep inspirations or breathing in of pure air. These inspirations should be made as slowly as possible through a small tube, or with the mouth nearly closed, and with the shoulders thrown back and downwards. When the lungs or chest are filled, the air should be slowly and gradually breathed out. By continual practice it will be found easy to take long and deep inspirations, and the chest itself will become permanently expanded, so as to give the lungs fuller play.

Where strength has begun to decline, of course the efforts must be proportionably milder. As the air at first enters the lower part of the lungs it only fills the apex after a long and sustained effort, and hence, the necessity of making the inspiration as low as possible. Six times a day in the open air is not too much for this exercise. Indeed, the great advantage of mild or dry climates to consumptives is the possibility of passing so much of the time out of doors. Much is justly said of the pure and bracing air of Minnesota, but those who go there for lung diseases should remember that only as they breathe the pure outside air habitually can it prove beneficial. A lady with turbercular deposits and severe cough went there some time since, and a month spent in the ordinary way brought her no improvement. She then joined a camping party of ladies and gentlemen, who started in an open wagon, and slept in tents at night. After three days' exposure to this open air she manifestly improved, and, though frequently exposed in the evening, took no cold. The continuance of this mode of life restored her health and so strengthened her constitution that in two months she could sleep with impunity while the air was blowing freely across her. Many similar, and even more remarkable instances took place among the young men of our army in the late war, many of whom enlisted against the advice of their friends, and returned with greatly improved physical constitutions. The exercise thus induced is most essential to the desired end.

Abundance of nutritious and wholesome food, including fatty articles, is essential in the arrest of consumption. Most of those who have such tendencies reject fat meat, but its place may be supplied with butter, milk or cream. Restriction in dict in these cases is highly injurious. The dress is also a matter bearing strongly on the health of the lungs. Woolen fabrics worn next the skin, and warm covering for the extremities are all important. So also is the shape of the garment which should allow full play to the muscles. Relief from care and anxiety, as far as it can be secured, is important, but even when this is impossible, attention to the other requisities, so simple as to be within the power of every intelligent person, will in many cases arrest the progress of this most distressing of all maladies.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

SPEAKING broadly, and from the widest standpoint of national characteristics, we should say that the Italians, of all European nations, have most solid courtesy throughout; not a stately, but a good-tempered courtesy—by no means chivalrous in the way of the stronger protecting the weaker, and for self-respect keeping watch and ward over the fiercer enemies within the soul, but rather deferential, as assuming that every one is better than themselves. When an Italian does give way to passion he is dangerous; but when he is in a good fair sailing humor, nothing can well exceed the almost feminine sweetness of his courteous demeanor.

A LITTLE charity girl was asked by an inspector of schools whether she could explain the meaning of bearing false witness against one's neighbor. "Please sir, when no one does nothing to nobody, and some one goes and tells on't."

THE proudest triumph in a man's life is when he makes a friend of an enemy. The joy is then akin to what angels feel as they rejoice over a sinner that repenteth.

PERILS OF THE YOUNG.

Young people, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, cannot be too careful to avoid bad habits. If a young man be idle, he will make others idle. If he be dishonorable in business, or extravagant, or does not pay his debts, he saps that credit, confidence and honor which is the life of business prosperity. Where these or other vicious principles prevail among the youth of a nation, it may sink into degradation, and eventually be destroyed. On the other hand, where an industrious, orderly, just, and honorable character pertains to the youth of a people, it insures the welfare and progress of the nation at large. In youth comes the crisis of life. Those who choose well, rise like the morning sun higher and higher, but those who fail at this crisis, sink among the perils that surround them, often to rise no more. At no time are passions and energy so strong, and experience so weak, as at the point where parents and guardians relinquish authority, and the young man assumes the responsibility of directing himself. It is then that the mind and the body are strong, courage, hope and enterprise ardent and the appetites and inclinations powerful. Passions, when latent in the breast, need but a spark of temptation to inflame them. If they were all pure, and properly harmonized, the young man would perhaps find in them that which would give strength to his virtue, and an instinct, which, supplying the place of experience, would guide him aright. But it is not so. He may have inherited the moral delinquencies of the parent as much as his physical disorders. The currents and fashions of prevailing wickedness make it difficult for a young man to keep clear of them. What avails the skill of the mariner in the midst of the whirlpool? He may steer by his compass, and set his sails, and seem to be moving aright, while he is really drifting into the fatal current. The young man, led by his youthful associates into the haunts of dissipation, and vice, is being insensibly drawn into the fatal current. He may be amiable and even innocent at first, but after a time his face is flushed, and his brow contracted with anxiety, for he feels that he is rushing into the whirlpool of guilt that may end in his destruction.

Good habits firmly fixed are the best thing to guide the young through the journey of life in a wise and honorable manner. Money cannot do it; nor talents and education, nor powerful connections and fashionable manners. Neither can philosophy, or even innocence and amiability do it, All these may fade before temptation, like snow before the sun. Earnest and active devotion to duty, to virtuous principles, and the practice of honor, honesty, morality and justice, are necessary to combat the dangers by which the young are surrounded. Some habits should be checked; others stimulated some need pruning, and others weeding out root and branch. If taken in time, it will be a pleasant duty to keep the garden of the mind in order, but if the weeds get the upper hand, the task will be one of increasing difficulty. Prince Tallyrand took part in thirteen revolutions, and was always the acknowledged leader. His plan was to watch the tendencies of public opinion, and always to take his stand a little way before the foremost, so that they would seem to be coming up to him. He once said that the secret of his success in life was to set his watch ten minutes ahead of the rest of mankind. Idleness is a common weed, but is easily kept under, if industrious habits are formed in time, and he whose day begins ten minutes sooner than that of those around him, will find the benefit of Tallyrand's maxim. So, if a young man in his business keeps a little in advance of what his employer could reasonably expect of him his reputation will be assured.

THE DICKENS SCANDAL IN A NEW LIGHT.

The recent lamentable death of the reputed wife of Augustus Dickens, the brother of the great novelist, raised, when the news was first made public, a storm of indignation against Charles Dickens. His previous refusal to visit Chicago, where the lady lived, and his evident disinclination to have anything to do with her, were brought forward as instances of the long neglect which had at last brought the poor woman to her grave. But a few days have brought to light certain features of the relationship existing between Mr. Dickens and this lady, which put a very different appearance upon the matter. Augustus Dickens abandoned his wife in England, and came to this country with Miss Bertha Phillips. After obtaining a divorce in Illinois, he married Miss Phillips and dying, left her with three children. The wife who was left behind is now blind and helpless, and has been since her desertion supported by Charles Dickens. Now we see why he would not go to Chicago, and why, when many newspapers in this country opened a fire of abuse upon him because he neither visited nor assisted his sister-in-law, he bore it all in honorable silence. He would not tell his brother's tale of shame; he would not say that there was a Mrs. Augustus Dickens in England, and that on his kindness she depended. No, nor would he say that this lady in Chicago had been the companion of his brother's flight. He brought no contumely upon her nor upon her children. He bore all the blame that might be cast upon him, rather than that he should increase the trouble into which his brother had brought the mother of his children. Had Mr. Dickens gone to the city in which she lived, he must have either treated her as Mrs. Dickens, to the injury and prejudice of the other Mrs. Dickens in England, or he must have avoided her, and in justification for such a strange course, have told her story.

It does not appear that the second Mrs. Dickens was quite so poor as reported, but she had sorrow enough; and well it is for her that this sad history was not raked up before her death. Society is by far too apt to interfere in private matters, and the press is often far worse than society. Had not there lived some persons who knew the facts in this affair, the greatest novelist of the age, the author of David Copperfield, and Little Nell, the father of all those delightful people who have cheered and charmed so many of us for so many years, would have fallen from the eminence on which we had placed him as a man, and become in our eyes the indirect instrument of a sister's death. In cases of public scandal, the accusation, the trial and the condemnation, come all together, like a flash of lightning, and happy is the man whose character is not blasted by the fiery shaft. Charles Dickens to-day stands unscathed.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The reading correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes to that paper that Eastern Pennsylvania has almost the charm of a foreigh country. The country folks are thoroughly German in their look, their bearing and their dress. In the place of sharp Yankee English and the Irish dialect which are heard everywhere in Boston, the streets of these towns resound with Dutch gutturals. The shopkeepers and professional men speak English and German with equal facility, and glide from one language to another without noticing the transaction. One is amused to hear a conversation in the choicest Teutonic tongue, unconsciously varied by the insertion of the commonest phrases of our own language—yes, no, well, you know, of course, and the like. The sign boards are half American and half Dutch. The The market carts, which fill the principal streets at dawn and vanish before ten o'clock, display great bowls of endless sausage, appetizing loaves of home made bread, the favorite varieties of Fatherland cheese, and other commodities unknown to our own provision stores. Very many of the farm houses are of stone, and their huge and substantial barns of the same material tell the story of good husbandry and thrift. The township directors, from Auspech to Zwager, reveal only such names as might fill a Prussian orderly book. There is probably no region in the United States where the population have so long preserved the language and the manners of their old country ancestors. For two hundred years all the counties in this neighborhood have been more German than American, and it is only in this generation that the railroad has broken in upon their close communion of race, and opened the way to a change of habit and of language.

One charming feature of the region is the homelike tavern, which, in Westchester, Lancaster and in other places, has not yet given way to the 'feed-and-sleep-by-contract' American hotel. You go from the depot to the Green Tree, or the Black Horse' or the Lion, or the Grape, and enter your name at the bar, behind a screen which is covered with notices of sheriffs' sales; you are shown into a neat little room furnished in the plainest possible style, but snug with spotless linen and fluffy with warm quilts and feather beds. A portly landlord carves his own beef for the guests; his wife and daughter serve it; the table smokes with the whitest and mealiest of potatoes, the reddest of beets, the most savory of cabbages, and—permitted luxury to a lonely traveller—the choicest and most appetizing onions. No bill of fare haunts one with its bastard French phrases and its bewildering variety of viands. You see your work marked out plainly before you eat, and eat as you would at home. Perhaps the chief triumph of the meal is in its pickles. You shall have choice of tomatoes, or walnut, or sweet pickle, or cucumber, or that white curd whose name sounds like smearcase. And, finally, having eaten and slept in wonderful comfort, you cannot find a person in the inn to receive any other fee than the moderate board bill payable at the public bar. Something of the same kind you may happen upon in country villages in New England, but rarely in the cities.

TENNYSON AT HOME:

Drinking, Smoking and Reading His Own Poetry.

A private letter to the *Citizen* says:

"We crossed to Cowes, and took a fly to Farringford, distant twelve miles; a glorious drive across the Isle of Wight, between ivied hedges and past gardens of laurel and laurustines. I found Farringford wonderfully improved. The little park is a gem of gardening art. The magnificent Roman ilexes in front of the house are finer than any I saw in Italy. We arrived about 3 o'clock, and were ushered into the drawing room. The house has been refurnished, and a great many pictures and statues added since I was there. In a minute in came Tennyson, cordial as an old friend, followed by his wife, as sweet as ever, but feebler and older looking. In Tennyson himself I could see no particular change. We walked through the park and garden; then he and I went up on the downs and walked for miles along the chalk cliffs above the sea. He showed me his newly acquired territory—among the rest a great stretch of wheat fields bought for him by Enoch Arden. We dined at six, in a quaint room hung with pictures, and then went into the drawing room for dessert.

"Tennyson and I retired to his study at the top of the house, lit pipes, and talked of poetry. He asked me if I could read his "Boadicea" I thought I could. 'Read it and let me see,' said he. 'I would rather hear you read it,' I answered. Thereupon he did so, chanting the lumbering lines with great unction. I spoke of the idyl of 'Guinivere' as being perhaps his finest poem, and said that I could not read it aloud without my voice failing me at certain passages. 'Why, I can read it and keep my voice,' he exclaimed, triumphantly. This I doubted, and he agreed to try, after we went down. But the first thing he did was to produce a magnum of wonderful sherry, thirty years old, which had been sent him by a poetic wine dealer. Such wine I never tasted. 'It was meant to be drank by Cleopatra or Catharine of Russia,' said Tennyson. We had two glasses apiece, when he said, 'To-night you shall help me drink one of the few bottles of my Waterloo—1815. We will make a night of it.' The bottle was brought, and after another glass all round Tennyson took up the 'Idyl of the King.'

"His reading is a strange monotonous chant, with unexpected falling inflections, which I cannot describe, but can imitate exactly. It is very impressive; in spite of myself I became very much excited as he went on. Finally, when Arthur forgives the Queen. Tennyson's voice fairly broke. I found tears on my cheeks, and——and Mrs. Tennyson were crying on either side of me. He made an effort, and went on to the end, closing grandly. 'How can you say,' I asked (referring to previous conversation), 'that you have no surety of permanent fame? This poem will only die with the language in which it is written.' Mrs. Tennyson started up from her couch. 'It is true,' she exclaimed, 'I have told Alfred the same thing!' After that we had more sherry—in fact, finished the Waterloo bottle; then went up to the garret to smoke and talk. Tennyson read the 'Hylas' of Theocritus, in Greek; his own 'Northern Farmer,' and Andrew Marvell's 'Coy Mistress.' We parted at two o'clock."

FOREIGN CONTRACTS FOR AMERICAN GUNS.

The gun-making ingenuity of Americans seems to be appreciated in Europe almost as much as that of the Prussians or French, if foreign orders for American firearms are any indication. The Remington Company has recently delivered to the Danish Government 40,000 of their guns, and to the Swedish Government 30,000, and the Greek Government has contracted for 15,000, which have not yet been delivered. The Remington pattern is a single cartridge breech-loader, of superior make and efficiency, of which from two hundred to three hundred are daily turned out by the company. The Cuban Government has bought upward of 20,000 of Remington and Peabody rifles, the latter a firearm manufactured in Providence. The Cuban revolutionists have also been buying up a large quantity of small arms, but of a poorer class chiefly muzzle-loaders, being unable to pay for better ones. They hope to achieve their independence with the odds of breech-loaders against them. The Russian Government has a contract with the Colt Firearms Company at Hartford for 30,000 Berdan rifles, which are an improvement on the Prussian needle gun.

Besides the above contracts, shipments of guns to other governments have been made by American firms. The standard arm of the United States Government is the Springfield musket, converted into a breech-loader upon what is known as the Robert plan. It is a beautiful and very effective piece, and is admired by the Ordnance Departments of foreign governments. The regular army is now supplied with them. The great quantity of muskets which our Government had on hand at the close of the war is being disposed of at auction and private sale.

The only repeating rifles now made in this country are the Winchester at Bridgeport and the Spencer at Boston. The former is an improvement on the celebrated Henry rifle, carrying eighteen shots and can be fired with great rapidity. The latter is a seven shooter, and in Sherman's march through Georgia six men on a picket post kept at bay for some time a whole battalion of the enemy by the rapidity of their firing. These repeating rifles are used for hunting upon the plains, and meet with much favor in foreign countries. American gun-makers regard the famous Prussian needle gun as inferior in every respect to our best paterns.

CONNECTICUT NAMES.

Mark Twain writes from Hartford, Connecticut, to the *Alta Californian:* Don't direct any more letters to me at Hartford until I find out which Hartford I live in. They mix such things here in New England. I think I am in Hartford proper, but no man may hope to be certain. Because right here in one next we have Hartford, and Old Hartford, and New Hartford, and West Hartford, and East Hartford, and Hartford-on-the-Hill, and Hartford-around-generally. It is the strangest thing—this paucity of names in Yankee land. You find that it is not a matter confined to Hartford, but it is a distemper that afflicts all New England. They get a name that suits them, and then hitch distinguishing handles to it, and hang them on all the villages round about. It reminds me of the man who said that Adam went on naming his descendants until he ran out of names, and then said gravely, "Let the rest be called Smith." Down there at New Haven they have Old Haven, West Haven, South Haven, West-by-sou-west Haven, and East-by-east-nor'-east Haven, and the oldest man in the world can't tell which one of them Yale College is in. The boys in New England are smart, but after they have learned everything else they have to devote a couple of years to the geography of New Haven before they can enter college, and *then* half of them can't do it till they go to sea a voyage, and learn how to box the compass. That is why there are so many more New England sailors than any other. Some of them spend their whole lives in the whaling service trying to fit themselves for college. This class of people have colonized the city of New Bedford, Mass. It is well known that nine-tenths of the old salts there became old salts just in this way. Their lives are a failure—they have lived in vain—they have never been abe to get the hang of the New Haven geography.

COLORS IN DRESS.

A good eye for color is a rarer gift than is usually supposed. Ladies who possess it look better dressed than others who do not, although they probably spend far less money on their wardrobe. It is not possible to instruct everybody in the arrangement of colors, but a few general rules may help most persons. Avoid, in the first place, blazing contrasts, such as bright red next bright green, or bright blue next bright yellow; such contrasts are not harmonious; let one of the two colors always be subservient to the other. It is not so much what color a material is, but how that color is made to appear. It is necessary to bear in mind that all colors have their complementaries, which add to, or detract from, the beauty of the adjoining colors, according to what they may be. Thus, the complementaries of red are green, of blue are orange, of yellow are violet. If you cut out pieces of gray paper in an ornamental form, and stick a piece on each of the three colors we have named, you will find, in a shaded light, the gray will be beautifully tinted by the complementaries of these colors. But you cannot lay down precise rules. An experienced artist can bring any two colors together by properly modulating them. And the hand of nature never errs, whether it brings together scarlet and crimson, as in the cactus; scarlet and purple, in the fuchsia; yellow and orange, as in the calceolaria; or the colors in the various plumage of exotic birds—the harmony is always beautiful, ever perfect. We will suggest a few contrasts; one, black and warm brown; two, violet and yale green; three, violet and light rose color; four, deep blue and golden brown; five, chocolate and bright blue; six, deep red and gray; seven, maroon and warm green; eight, deep blue and pink; nine, chocolate and pea-green; ten, maroon and deep blue; eleven, claret and buff; twelve, black and warm green. Practice, if it does not render perfect, will at least, greatly improve the eye for color.

A FELLOW who has some "music in his soul," says that the most cheerful and soothing of all fireside melodies are the blended tones of a cricket, a tea kettle, a loving wife, and a crowing baby.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months, 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

GOOD SPELLING.

A pious but illiterate deacon, in a certain town in Massachusetts, gave a stage-driver a slip of paper upon which, he said, were written the names of a couple of books, which he wished him to call for at a book-store. The driver, called at the store and handing the memorandum to a clerk, said:

"There is a couple of books which Deacon B—— wished you to send him." The clerk, after a careful examination of the paper, was unable to make "head or tail" of it, and passed it to the book-keeper, who was supposed to know something of letters; but to him it was also "Greek." The proprietor was called, and he also gave up in despair; and it was finally concluded best to send the memorandum back to the deacon. It was supposed he must have sent the wrong paper, As the coach arrived at the village inn the driver saw the deacon standing on the steps.

"Well, driver," said he, "did you get my books to-day?"

"Books! No! and a good reason why! for there couldn't a man in Worcester read your old hen-tracks."

"Couldn't read 'ritin? Let me see the paper."

The driver drew it from his pocket, and passed it to the deacon, who, taking out and carefully adjusting his glasses, held the memorandum at arm's length, and exclaimed, as he did so, in a very satisfied tone:

"Why it's plain as the nose on your face. To S-a-m B-u-x'—two psalm books! I guess his clerks had better go to school a quarter."

And here the deacon made some reflections upon the "ignorance of the times," and want of attention to books by the "rising generation," which would have been all very well if said by some one else.

THE MIND.

Of all the noble works of God, that of the human mind has ever been considered the grandest. It is, however, like all else created, capable of cultivation, and just in that degree as the mind is rendered pure, is man fitted for rational enjoyment and pure happiness. The person who spends a whole existence without a realization of the great ends for which he was designed; without feeling a soaring of the soul above mere mercenary motives and desires; not knowing that he is a portion, as it were, of one vast machine, in which each piece has a part to perform, having no heart beating in common with those of his fellow men, no feelings in which self is not the beginning and the end, may well be said not to live. His mind is shut in by a moral darkness, and he merely exists a blank in the world, and goes to the tomb with scarcely a regret. Such beings we have seen and wondered at—wondered that a mortal, endowed with so many noble qualities, and capable of the highest attainment of intellectuality, should slumber on through a world like ours, in which is everything beautiful and sublime, to call forth his energies and his admiration—a world which affords subjects for exercising every lively attribute with which we are gifted, and opens a scene of the richest variety to the eye, the mind and the heart, and of such a diversified character, that we may never grow weary. If, then, you would wish to *live*, in the true sense of the term, cultivate the mind, give vent to pure affections and noble feelings and pen not every thought and desire in self. Live more for the good of your fellow men, and in seeking their happiness you will promote your own.

HOW AN AMERICAN DID EUROPE CHEAPLY.

A Mr. Keeler is lecturing in Boston on the subject of his undertaking to make the "grand tour" of Europe upon the sum of one hundred and eighty one dollars in greenbacks, his starting point being Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Keeler is evidently a Toledo blade of great keenness. He got a free ride to the seacoast, bought a steerage ticket in New York for London, got a glimpse of the World's Fair in the great city, saw the Emperor's fete in Paris, and at length arrived in Heidelberg, where he took lodgings in a sky parlor at a rent of two gulden or eighty cents a month. Here he pursued his studies at the University, and sustained a decently comfortable existence upon breakfast, four kreutzers, or three cents a piece, dinners that cost eight cents, and suppers that came to four cents for each one. Being a graduate of an American college, his tuition fees at the University were ten dollars the half year. He traveled over Germany in the disguise of a tradesman's apprentice, which secured him a good fare at the lowest possible cost. Three times he was reduced to nearly his last sou, and three times he was saved by remittances from newspapers to which he had sent contributions. One morning he found himself on the Pont Neuf, in Paris, when he had not a centime to bless himself with, and had eaten nothing the day before, and was saved from suicide only by falling in with an unfortunate girl, who had reached the spot intent upon her own destruction. He made the tour triumphantly, and now he is at home.

SOME employments may be better than others; but there is no employment so bad as the having none at all. The mind will contract a rust and an unfitness for everything, and a man must either fill up his time with good, or at least innocent business, or it will run to waste—to sin and vice.

TIM JOHNSON courts Susan Dunn. It was Dunn when it was begun, it was Dunn when it was half done, and yet it wasn't Dunn when it was done—for it was Johnson.

WHAT thing is that which was born without a soul, and when it got it could only keep it three days, and when it died, it went neither to Heaven or h

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1869.

DEMORALIZATION.

In the House on the 12th inst., Mr. Strang, of Tioga, offered a joint resolution to provide for the appointment of additional officers of the House of Representatives, as follows:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Speaker and Clerk of this House of Representatives be and they are hereby authorized to appoint as many additional officers as are necessary to transact the business of the House, not exceeding twenty-seven in number.

The bill passed second reading, and Mr. Strang moved the suspension of the rule forbidding the reading of a bill more than twice on the same day. Agreed to by a vote of 60 to 27, the Democrats voting no.

Mr. Strang explained that a joint resolution passed last year confined the House to 34 officers, but it was found that, in the mechanical and pasting and folding departments, the force was not large enough. If this resolution passed, the House would not yet have quite as many officers as it had last year.

The resolution passed finally by a vote of 62 to 29.

34 and 27 make 51 hangers on now provided for at Harrisburg. We believe that no one of these gets less than $600, for the session making an aggregate of $30,600,00. Responsible parties proposed to do this work for $7000. Comment is unnecessary. Why can we not have the yeas and nays on a question of this kind? A very feeble voice might do so much as this and show the people who are responsible. Where none object all alike are guilty. In the name of Republicanism we protest against such proceedings. It will not do to ignore them. If we do, our enemies will not. We implore Republicans to remember their pledges. They have an account to render very soon and if they forget, their constituents will not. Our Republican legislature may do many things that are good and praise-worthy but our enemies will remember the evil and not the good. If we cannot have right done for the sake of right and because it is right, let us have it done because it is good policy. Such work as this is not only madness but political suicide.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

On Tuesday the 19th inst the Pennsylvania Legislature elected John Scott of Huntingdon United States Senator to succeed Charles Buckalew whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

In New York the contest for the U. S. Senatorship has narrowed down to a square issue between Senator Morgan and Gov. Fenton.

In Maine Hannibal Hamlin has received the caucus nomination by one vote, he getting 75 votes, Morrill 74 and there being one blank out of 149 votes and a blank. The law provides that blanks shall not be counted. Mr. Morrill's friends dispute the validity of the nomination and there seems likely to be a square fight between the two candidates.

Since writing the above Morrill has withdrawn in Maine, and Gov. Fenton has been nominated in New York.

ACCORDING to an announcement previously made, the election for the Constituent Cortes of Spain commenced on Friday the 15th inst. No indication is yet given of the result in any of the large cities. That the Republican party will be largely represented in the Constituent Assembly no one doubts. A Spanish correspondent of the Paris *Debats*, whose sympathies are not with the Republicans, thinks that they will number at least 100 deputies. The last advices from Spain indicate that the Republican party is still growing, and that there is some hope that the Progressionists under the leadership of Prim, if compelled to choose between the Liberal Unionists and the Republicans, may yet unite with the latter. Such a combination may yet secure the final victory of the Republican party.

THERE is a movement on foot to settle the Reconstruction difficulties in Virginia on a basis of impartial suffrage with some intelligence or property qualification. Gen. Robert E. Lee and R. M. T. Hunter, and many other influential Virginians are favorable to the movement. A committee has been in Washington for a week or two consulting with the leading Republican members of Congress as to the terms to be agreed upon. They express themselves as highly gratified and encouraged by the liberal spirit in which the Republican leaders have met them, and express a hope of being able to agree upon such liberal terms of settlement at an early day as will give satisfaction to all parties.

RAILROAD ORGANIZATION.—There will be a meeting of the Incorporators of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company for the purpose of organizing on Wednesday evening of Court week the 11th of February. The act authorizing the charter and incorporation of this company will be found in another column. The names of the incorporators appear therein all of whom we hope to see present at the meeting. If we want a railroad we must put our shoulders to the wheel and help ourselves. Now is the time to begin and if we go to work in the right spirit we can have a railroad to Bridgeport by the time the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road is completed, which is expected to be within two years.

FOR the edification of a select few who do not dare to hold or express an opinion without consulting their keepers. We are happy to state for their benefit that the objections raised by us to Mr. Scott have also been raised by some of the best and most independent Republican papers of the State among which we may note the Philadelphia Morning *Post*, *Germantown Telegraph* &c., A large number of the Republican members of the legislature, we are credibly informed, asked the same pertinent questions and only supported Mr. Scott, notwithstanding his personal popularity, when these questions were satisfactorily answered.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The most important acts of the past week were a revised registry bill offered in the Senate on the 13th inst by Senator Taylor; and in the House a bill by Mr. Hong of Philadelphia, to provide against the fraudulent naturalization of aliens in the commonwealth. These are both bills of the highest importance affecting as they do the very citadel of our liberties, the ballot-box. We hope they will receive the careful attention of our representatives and be passed in such form as will enable them to be of practical use and to stand the test of the courts.

HON. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner of the National Bureau of Agriculture will accept our thanks for copies of the agricultural reports for November and December 1868.

WE are indebted to Senator Stutzman for a copy of the Auditor General's report for which he will accept our thanks.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On Monday the 11th inst., the House repealed the Tenure of office bill by a vote of 119 yeas to 47 nays. The Senate is understood to be opposed to the bill at least for the present. The bill was forced in the House under the previous question and brought to a vote with little or no discussion.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 12th, Mr. Frelinghuysen, of N. J., presented a petition of certain capitalists offering to construct the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad for a subsidy of $15,000 per mile in addition to the land grants, thereby saving, they say, $75,000,000 to the Government. In the House Mr. Butler introduced his finance bill designed to establish a greenback currency. This topic commands the attention of all business persons, and will receive more earnest consideration probably than any other before Congress.

On Wednesday Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Mahlon Loomis, M. D., asking for an appropriation to demonstrate the value of a new invention in telegraphing. Mr. Butler's protectorate resolution was tabled in the House. The two new members of the House Pacific Railroad committee are avowed railroad men, both having already introduced bills to charter and subsidize Pacific railways.

On the 13th in the Senate the Sue Murphy claim was disposed of for the present by re-committing it to the Committee on claims.

On the same day the President sent to the Senate the treaties concluded between minister Johnson and Earl Clarendon, where they have been referred to the proper committees. The one pertaining to the Alabama claims is as follows.

"First. The two Governments agree to the settlement of all claims and differences which have arisen since the commission of 1853.

"The second provides for a commission of four persons, each Government being entitled to two representatives; this commission to agree upon a plan of settlement.

"The third provides that a majority of the commission shall decide the questions involved.

"The fourth provides for cases of disagreement on the commission. In such an event the two Governments shall choose an umpire. The President of the United States shall act for us, but the umpire selected shall not be qualified unless confirmed by the Senate.

"The fifth provides that in the event of the refusal of the umpire to decide, the question shall be settled by lot in the presence of the commission.

"The sixth excludes from the jurisdiction of the commission all cases arising from claims which have been adjudicated by courts of admiralty.

"The seventh provides that claimants shall have first proved that they are British subjects; that they preserved strict neutrality during the war, and did not aid the South.

"The eighth provides for the holding of sessions of commission in Washington."

J. H. LONGENECKER Esq., Adjutant General McCreary, Prof. J. P. Wickersham, Surveyor General Campbell and others will accept our thanks for copies of the Governor's Message, Department Reports and other valuable public documents.

GOVERNOR BOWIE of Maryland recently elected entered upon the duties of his office on the 13th instant. Though a Democrat he is said to be an active, energetic and progressive man.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 15, 1869.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Both Houses of the Legislature met on Tuesday morning, and adjourned on Friday afternoon for the week. As yet there has been but little legislation done. The election of State Treasurer, and the drawing of committees in contested election cases, have consumed the most of the time that the Legislature has been in session. Quite a number of private bills have been introduced; very few, however of a public nature have been presented. The standing committees in both Houses have been announced, and as soon as the election of United States Senator is over, legislation may be expected to commence more in earnest.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

One of the prominent features of the present session will be the passage of a law for the registration of voters. The law of last year having been decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, a new bill has been prepared with such modifications as, it is thought, will remedy the defects of the former one. It was introduced in the Senate, on Wednesday, by Mr. Taylor of Beaver. For the consideration of this bill, and all kindred ones, a joint committee of the two Houses has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. Errett, Stinson, Olmsted, Davis and Connell, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Strang, Nicholson, Brown of Huntingdon, M'Collough and Rogers, on the part of the House of Representatives.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

The nominations for State Treasurer took place in the Senate and House of Representatives on Tuesday. In accordance with the decision of the caucus held last week, the Republicans presented the name of Robert W. Mackey of Allegheny. As the Democrats had fixed the time for holding their caucus at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, they had decided upon no particular candidate and therefore several persons were nominated. Among the number was W. W. Irwin, of Beaver whose name was presented by Senator Beck of Lycoming. This nomination had the effect of originating a report that the Democrats were forming a coalition with a sufficient number of Republican "bolters" to re-elect Mr. Irwin. This rumor had gained considerable credence, just previous to the meeting of the Democratic caucus, and for a time occasioned quite a flutter of excitement. If, however, such a combination was seriously contemplated it was not effected, and the Democrats nominated Charles W. Cooper of Lehigh. The two Houses met in joint convention on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, and on the first ballot for State Treasurer, Robert W. Mackey received 76 votes; Charles W. Cooper, 51; and Morrow B. Lowry of Erie. 1—that of Senator Fisher of Lancaster. Mr. Mackey was therefore declared duly elected State Treasurer for one year. Senators Lowry of Erie, and Billingfelt of Lancaster, Republicans, did not vote; and Senators Linderman of Berks, and Wallace of Clearfield, and Representative M'Cullough of Clearfield, Democrats, were absent.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

There are now before the Legislature three contested election cases. The first is that of Wm. M. Bunn, Republican, contestant of the seat of Daniel Witham, Democrat, sitting member, returned from the XIth District of Philadelphia as elected to the House of Representatives, by a majority of 35 votes. Mr. Bunn claims that if the illegal votes were thrown out he would have a Republican majority of seventy-three. The committee drawn in the case are Messrs. Strang, Clark of Warren, Westlake, Wilson Dill, Herr, Lestie, Phillips and Miller—all Republicans except Dill. The probability is that the contestant, Mr. Bunn, will get the seat.

The second is that of M. Russell Thayer Republican, who contests the election of Thomas Greenbank, Democrat, returned as elected by a majority of 125 to the office of Associate Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia. Mr. Thayer claims that if the fraudulent votes cast were thrown out, he would have a Republican majority of 1,097. There were over 121,000 votes polled for the two candidates. The committee drawn in the case, is a joint one from the two houses, and consists of Messrs. Miller, Brown, of Northampton, Stinson and Lowry, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Nelson, Ames, Beatty, Hunter, Robison, of Mercer, Goundie, Marshall, Josephs and Webb, on the part of the House—8 Republicans and 5 Democrats.

The other case is in reference to the office of president-judge of the district-court of Philadelphia. The contestant, William L. Hirst, is a Democrat, and the petition sets forth that he received 200 more votes, of qualified electors, than the Republican candidate, J. I. Clark Hare, who is returned as being elected by a majority of twenty-five. Mr. Hirst also claims that over 500 legal voters that presented their ballots for him, had their votes rejected illegally. The committee in this case is also a joint one, and consists of Senators Stinston, Taylor, McIntire, and Brown, of Northampton, and Representatives Ames, Clark, of Warren, Stephens, Miller, Meredith, Nicholson, Peters, Robb and Place—10 Republicans and three Democrats.

The results of the investigations of these committees will be looked to with a good deal of interest, and it is their intention to make thorough work of the business in hand.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The annual reports of the State Departments have been made to the Legislature, are now either published, or in the hands of the State printer.

The report of the Common School Department by State Superintendent J. P. Wickersham, shows over 800,000 pupils attending the public schools—an increase of above 11,000 from the previous year. Over the preceeding year, the increase in average attendance is 23,786, in length of school term, 2¼ days, in salaries of male teachers $1.40, of female teachers $1.25. In ten years, the number of male teachers has diminished 1,256, their average salaries increased $13.13; and of female teachers, the number has increased by 3,932, and their average salaries icreased $11.54. The tax levied for school purposes was nearly twice as much, the amount expended for building purposes nearly three times as much, the cost of instruction twice as much, and cost of contingencies almost four times as much last year, as two years ago.

The report of the Adjutant General, D. B. McCreary, shows that in 1866, there were only 8 military companies in the State; in January, 1868, there were 38, and on the 1st of December last, there were 77, of which number, 51 were in Philadelphia. In 53 counties of the State, there are no military organizations whatever.

The report of Attorney General, B. H. Crewster, sets forth, that during 1868, nearly $55,000 of old claims, and over $100,000 of new claims were collected. From appeal cases and suits of different characters, over $152,000 have been collected. There were 122 suits brought during the year.

The reports of the Auditor General, J. F. Hartranft, and of the Treasuaer, W. W. Irwin, show that the public debt was on the 1st of December last, a little over $33,000,000, a decrease of over $4,000,000 since last year. In round numbers, for the year ending November 30, 1868, the ordinary expenses of the State Government were $450,000, and the balance in the Treasury at the end of the year $1,000,000.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Great Destruction of Jewelry, Carpets, Wall-Paper, etc

On Wednesday night, the 13th, a fire broke out in the splendid jewelry establishment of Messrs. James E. Caldwell & Co., on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, resulting in the destruction of their immense and costly stock of Jewelry, diamonds, etc. The fire communicated to the adjoining stores of Messrs. Orne and Howells' situated on either side of that of Caldwell's. The destruction of wall-paper, etc., in Howell's store was complete.

It is said that the fire occurred through a boiler in the basement which was used for warming the building, and constructed with the object of avoiding any danger from fire, which exploded, scattering the burning coals over the floor.

At the time of the occurrence several of the employees who were sleeping in the upper story of the store were awakened, and made every effort to escape. They were forced to the front part of the building by the dense volume of smoke which was filling the place and the flames which were advancing with terrible fury. A window was broken open by them, and they succeeded in making their escape by ladders, which were placed against the structure by the firemen. In a very few minutes the entire building, from front to rear, was enveloped in flames, and the sparks and cinders which were thrown around rendered the scene such that cannot easily be described. The streets for squares around were strewn with burning coals, and it was almost impossible to withstand them as they were rained down upon those who were in the neighborhood of the conflagration. All but two of the inmates escaped before the flames burst through the structure.

One of these has since been found among the ruins so dreadfully mangled and burned that he could not be recognized. In less than three hours the building was in ruins. For some time great fear was entertained that the Continental hotel would falla prey to the flames. Messrs. Caldwell & Co., were insured to the amount of $136,000. The building which was owned by Mr. George Howell was valued at $83,000 upon which there is a perpetual insurance. The entire stock of carpets of J. F. and E. B. Orne estimated at $125,000 was greatly damaged by water. As far as known the loss will probably amount to one million of dollars.

Clearfield County.

The *Raftman's Journal* says: At last the long projected, talked of, and expected railroad is completed in this place, or, at least, to such an extent as to accommodate the traveling public. Trains commenced running on Monday, and depot buildings are in course of erection. With the ushering of the railroad opening have passed away the days of staging and exorbitant charges, and it is now to be hoped that a reduction in the price of many of the leading articles of merchandise will speedily follow.

We understand a freight car was thrown off the railroad track, on Friday, near Phillipsburg, and that three laborers, employed by the railroad company, were severely injured thereby.

THE first bill now laying on the Speaker's table in the House is one granting an additional subsidy to the Union Pacific Railway, eastern division. It passed last session, and involves about a million dollars and about a million acres of public lands. The parties interested tried hard to get the bill up, before the recess, and were only prevented by keeping something else before the House. Many members voted to waste a day or two on the tariff bill, so as to delay action on this railway measure. Price, of Iowa, is expected to take charge of it when it comes up, and the effort will probably be made to put it through under the operation of the previous question. Its opponents will insist on the yea and nay vote, so that the country may have a chance to see how members stand.

Terrible Accident on the Pan Handle Railroad.

PITTSBURG, January 13.

A fatal accident occurred at Cork's Run. The sleeping car was thrown over an embankment, and three men killed and four wounded.

A terrible and fatal accident occurred at an early hour this morning, on the Pan Handle railroad, at Cork's Run fill.

The mail train (No. 6), consisting of two passenger coaches and a sleeping car, left the Union depot this morning at three o'clock, and reached the fill without delay. The train had partly crossed the fill and ran upon Nimick's siding, near Nimick's station.

There had been a slide on the main track, and the trains ran past on the siding mentioned.

The heavy rains of yesterday had unsettled the earth under the ties, and as the engine and leading cars passed over them, a portion of the ballasting was forced out, and the ends of some of the ties thereby depressed. When the sleeping car ran upon this portion the track already settled gave way still more and the car was thrown from the rails. Fortunately the couplings broke and thus the other cars were saved from being hauled over with the sleeper.

The detached car fell at once over the embankment, which, at this place, is about sixty feet in perpendicular height, and forms a steep slope. In its descent it turned over and over repeatedly, and by the time it reached the bottom of the dump was completely demolished. Seven men were in the car, including the conductor. Fortunately there were no ladies or children on board. Every person in the car was more or less injured, and as soon as investigation could be made it was ascertained that two men had been instantly killed. One of these was Mr. John Allen, conductor of the sleeping car, and the other was Mr. C. M'Pherson, of Springfield, Ohio. The brother-in-law of M'Pherson, Mr. Henry C. Barnett, also of Springfield, was injured about the head and breast, and was at first supposed to be mortally hurt. He was removed to the Continental Hotel, at Mansfield, where he was attended by Dr. M'Cook, who found his injuries to be comparatively slight.

Another passenger, whose name is unknown, was missing until within a short time, when his remains were found under the wreck in the water of the run, where the car had stopped. The body was taken out and removed with the others to Mansfield.

Coroner Clawson went out this afternoon to hold inquests on the bodies.

The three remaining gentlemen received injuries comparatively slight. One of these gentlemen, Mr. John Rennika, drover of Cynthiana, Ky., was somewhat hurt in his right leg and foot.

Mr. R. had in the pocket of his vest a book containing greenbacks to the amount of nearly one thousand dollars. The book fell out of his pocket in the descent, and the notes were scattered in every direction. He also lost a valuable silver watch in the snow. The watch and a portion of the money have been found. We understand Mr. Rennika's description of his descent with the car is graphic in the extreme.

Business With Canada.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House recently a report of the Hon. Israel Hatch, of New York, upon the commercial relations of the United States with the New Dominion of Canada. He advocates reciprocal trade, but gives great weight to the question of revenue and our commercial superiority. Past relations are briefly sketched. During the treaty the United States collected annually $75,000, or $750,000 in ten years on Canadian productions, while Canada taxed and collected large imports from American products which were omitted from the free list in the old treaty; while every commodity Canada had to sell to us was admitted free, every commodity which we had to sell and Canada bought of us was subjected to increased duties.

He states that in the two fiscal years which have elapsed since the expiration of the treaty, we collected about $14,000,000 without loss of trade. He discusses very elaborately the merits of channel of trade, from West to seaboard, via the Hudson River and Erie Canal, and the St. Lawrence showing the superiority of the American over the Canadian, even for the Canadians themselves, as exhibited by the natural course of trade. He speaks of the designs of the Canadian tariffs in admitting free of duty all material which enters in construction of railways and ships, placing American consumption at great disadvantage.

MISSOURI is undoubtedly growing in population at a more rapid rate than any State in the Union. The Governor of that Commonwealth states that her increase during the past four years has amounted to fully fifty per cent. During the same period the city of St. Louis has increased her population twenty per cent. Of 32,620 immigrants who passed through the State of Ohio last year, 7,314, or one fifth, were bound for Missouri.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE "poetic" genius of the Detroit *Tribune* relieves himself as follows in regard to President JOHNSON'S late amnesty proclamation:

Blow ye the trumpet, blow,
The scarce expected sound;
Let all the traitors know,
To earth's remotest bound,
That JOHNSON'S jubilee has come,
Return, ye sneaking rebels, home.

THE corn crop of the United States last year was 905,178,000 bushels, against 767,820,000 bushels in 1867. Of this amount Pennsylvania raised 31,676,000 bushels. The department of agriculture at Washington estimates the cotton of last year at 2,380, bales, against 2,450,000 bales the previous year.

DURING the past year 317 gambling houses have been closed in New York city, the work of an association of persons for the suppression of those nests of crime. Twenty-four thousand dollars were expended in accomplishing the good work.

MURDERS AND SUICIDES.—It is said that during the year 1868 there were forty eight murders committed in New York, and ninety four persons destroyed their lives by the commission of suicide—of these sixty three were men and thirty one women.

New Advertisements.

ASSESSORS, TAKE NOTICE! The Assessors of the several districts of Bedford county are requested to meet at the Commissioners' office, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th, to receive the books, instructions, &c., to make the assessment for 1869. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Board.

8jan3t JNO. G. FISHER, Clk.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union tp., about the last of Aug. or first of Sept. last, a RED HEIFFER, about two years old next spring, with both ears cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

8jan3t JOSIAH RITCHEY.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair tp., on or about the 15th of Sept. last, a red and white spotted STEER supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

8jan3t JOHN MICKLE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.
Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.
BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. HALL & CO. Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

OFFICE H. & B. T. M. R. R. Co.
417 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 417 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, February 2d, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

13jan3t J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

WANTED AT THE BEDFORD FOUNDRY. OLD CASTINGS of every description for which the highest prices will be paid.

25dec6t SHIRES & JORDAN.

Real Estate.

PRIVATE SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The following lot of ground, situate in the town of Duncansville, Blair co., Pa., fronting on Main street (or Turnpike) 75 feet and extending back 180 feet, more or less, and having thereon erected a large two story BRICK HOUSE, with basement and kitchen, and good cellar, frame Blacksmith and Wagon-Maker's Shop, frame stable and other out-buildings, with fruit of different varieties on the lot. This would be a good stand for a Tavern or Boarding House, being convenient to the Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, and the Railroad. The House is in good repair and very pleasantly situated, with water at the door.

Also, A lot of SIX ACRES, near the Chalybeate Spring, one mile from the town of Bedford, with a Log House thereon erected. Adjoining lands of Chenowith, Amos, Shannon and others.

Also, 14 acres of Timber Land, adjoining the Colfelt farm, and convenient to good roads.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN LUTZ,
INQUIRER OFFICE,
or J. G. BRIDAHAM,
18dectf Bedford, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, will offer for sale upon the premises, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1869, all that certain tract of TIMBER LAND, adjoining lands of Benjamin Longenecker, George Croft, Martha K. Duncan's heirs, David Stonerook and others, containing 51 acres and 145 perches, net measure, known as the Casner or McFarland Tract. This property is eligibly located about one mile from Woodbury, and is well covered with Chestnut Oak and other timber, and will be sold in lots or altogether to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, should examine the premises before sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock P. M. of said day, when due attention will be given and terms made known by
C. L. HOFFMAN,
J. L. HOFFMAN,
11dec4t Administrators.

FOR SALE.
We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

JOHN LUTZ,
Real Estate Agent,
Feb. 1 1867. Bedford, Pa

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. JOHN LUTZ.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.

5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.

7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $600, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

JOHN LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agent, Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FIVE lots of ground in Bedford, 60 by 240, formerly part of the Lyons' estate.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

A tract of bottom land timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

Also, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.
160 acres adjoining Bedford, with house, barn, &c., known as the "Amos farm."
Also, a farm of 107 acres in Harrison twp.
O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

JOHN LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—
A VERY DESIRABLE LITTLE HOME.

The house contains seven rooms and kitchen, and a good cellar, well drained and perfectly dry at all seasons. There is also upon the premises a cistern, wood and coal house, stable, carriage shed, corncrib and grainary. The lot is well stocked with the finest variety of fruit and ornamental trees in town. The whole property is in the best possible repair. If sold, possession will be given the first of April next.

T. M. LYNCH.
Bedford, Dec. 25, 1868.

A BARGAIN!—A Farm of 125 acres one mile northeast of Bedford, with 80 acres cleared, balance in good timber, 20 acres recently limed, 25 acres of fine clover sod, two never-failing springs and an abundance of other running water, a good fruit orchard, new barn, log house and outbuildings, well adapted to grazing or grain growing, will be soled at a bargain. Enquire of
JOHN S. SPROAT,
or J. W. DICKERSON,
nov13m3 Bedford, Pa.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa,
no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 15th of February, 1869, and continue 24 weeks: Students to report at the College on the Thursday preceding the first day of the Term.

Careful instruction, by Lecture, Examination and Practice, will be given in Agriculture in all its branches, and in the Mechanic Arts and Industrial Pursuits. The liberal Arts Sciences and Literature usually studied in the Colleges will also be included: The object being to make sound general scholars, while imparting the Practice, and a knowledge of the Principles upon which the Practice depends, of the particular employments in view.

The studies and exercises of each Student shall be specially directed, as the parent may determine,—1. To Practical and Scientific Agriculture and Horticulture; 2. To Civil Engineering, Architecture and Mining; 3. To the principles of the Mechanic Arts and of Machinery; or 4. To the principles and practices of Commerce and Manufactures: The whole to be accompanied by the study of History and Government, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the exact and Natural Sciences and the other branches of a higher education, and also by such of the Ancient or Modern Languages as may be selected; and, on the part of all the students, by practice on the Farm, in the Garden, Laboratory and Field.

At the proper time, a detailed account of the course of study and other particulars will be published. Till then, a general outline may be found in *The Pennsylvania School Journal* for January, 1869, page 185.

By the liberality of the National Government and the State Legislature, the Trustees have been enabled to dispense with the charge for Tuition—heretofore $60 a year; and to fix the price of Boarding, &c., at the lowest rate that will meet expenses, viz: $100 for the Spring Term of 24 weeks, and $70 for the Fall Term of 16 weeks;—in all $170 a year for everything, except Text-books, Light, and a small charge for the use of room furniture, when the student does not provide his own, which he has the option to do.

The Buildings will comfortably accommodate, and the Farm of 400 Acres pleasantly and usefully employ, *Four Hundred Students*. Of these, each county and the city of Philadelphia will be entitled to one without regard to population; and the remainder will be divided amongst the counties and the city in proportion; all free of charge for Tuition.

To entitle to admission, the Applicant must be the son of an inhabitant of the State, not less than sixteen years of age, of good moral character and health, and well versed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the History of the United States.

First applicants from the respective counties, coming up to the above requirements, will have the preference for admission; but it is not desirable that more than 100 be admitted in 1869 and the same number annually thereafter, in order that the College may fill only as the Students shall advance in their classes.

The undersigned is authorized to pledge the Board of Trustees and a full Faculty of Instruction, to which he would add his own promise, that every effort shall be made to render the Institution a benefit to the youth who may report to its halls, a much needed aid to the various Industrial Pursuits, and an honor to the State. For further information, address THO. H. BURROWS,
President Agricultural College,
Agricultural College Post Office, Centre County, Penna. 8jan:2t:69.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
WESTMINISTER REVIEW.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80.

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New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1868, at half the currant subscription price.

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No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
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FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.25:

A NATIONAL RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.
THE METHODIST, FOR 1869.

"The Methodist" discusses with frankness and courage every subject of interest to the Church, commanding the best literary ability at home and abroad, represents loyally and courageously the interests of general Christianity, and is in every respect

A COMPLETE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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Experienced writers contribute to the various Special Departments of the paper, rendering it one of the most original, thorough, and comprehensive Periodicals of the day.

It contains a weekly Summary of Religious Intelligence, both from the Methodist Episcopal and other denominations, which has been repeatedly pronounced one of the most reliable published by any paper in the country. In typographical appearance The Methodist is unrivalled.

The News Department is under the supervision of an Editor who makes it a specialty; so that the reader gets the latest, most carefully arranged and condensed account of the current events, both Religious and Secular, of the stirring times in which we live.

The Children's Department contains a fresh story every week, written expressly for it.

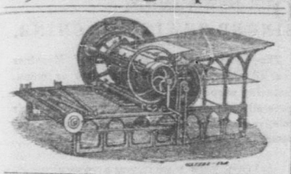
The Financial, Commercial, Mercantile, and Agricultural Columns are supplied with invaluable information for business men, mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers.

Altogether, as a religious and literary weekly newspaper, The Methodist has been pronounced, by disinterested judges, to be without a superior. Its visits to any family will pay back its price, to every careful reader, a hundred fold.

Edited by the Rev. George R. Crooks D. D., Assisted by an able Corps of Contributors, among whom are: Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D., Rev. John McClintock, L. L. D., Rev. Abel Stevens, L. L. D., Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., Rev. J. M. Freeman, A. M., Prof. A. J. Schem and others. Some new and attractive features will be added to The Methodist during the next year, of which due notice will be given.

Terms—To Mail Subscribers. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, in advance. Postage prepaid at the Post-office where received, Twenty Cents per year

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1869.

Local Affairs.

THE *Tribune and World* almanacs can be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

WANTED 99,999 *Cash* Customers to buy the immense *Stock* of new winter *Goods* at G. R. Oster & Co.'s, spacious new *Store*.

FLOUR is selling in Bedford at $10 per barrel. In Berlin Somerset Co; western flour is retailing at $9.

WHAT is the surest remedy for an itching scalp, and to remove dandruff from the head? Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

WHAT every one says must be true and they all say that G. R. Oster & Co., have the most elegant, as well as the cheapest assortment of Ladies dress *Goods* in Bedford. Call and take a look,

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, for February, a magazine for Boys and Girls, edited by Alfred L. Sewell and Emily H. Miller is ready for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store. Come and get a copy and see if you wont like it. Price, $1.00 per year.

ACCIDENT—On Sunday Evening last immediately after service one of the stays on the Chandelier in the Lutheran Church became unlinked causing the arms to turn and throw all the lamps which were lighted on the floor. Notwithstanding the lamps broke to pieces as they fell, no explosion occurred.

WE have received the January number of The Pennsylvania School Journal which contains some valuable information, School reports, Hints toward improvement of school- and educational intelligence generally, which should interest every teacher, director and every one who has an interest in our Common Schools. Terms $1,00 per year.

THE Gardeners Monthly edited by Thomas Meehan author of The American Hand-book of Ornamental Trees, is a magazine that should find a place in every farmers table. It is only $2,00 per year and contains a vast deal of usetul information. It will be furnished by the year or in single numbers at the INQUIRER Book Store at publishers prices.

THE February Galaxy is on our table. Susan Fielding, Mrs. Edward's story is continued from the 6th to the 7th chapter. This is very interesting and we have no doubt meets the approval of all Galaxy readers. Richard Grant White, Eugene Benson, Justin McCarthy and a number of others have contributed for this number. Persons can get it at the INQUIRER Book Store.

EVERY MONTH (Feb.) begins, My Enemy's Daughter, by Justin McCarthy, in this number. This magazine is only $1.50 per year. A manificent new steel engraving, "The Birth-day of our little pet" 18 by 24 inches, worth $2.00 will be sent free to every new subscriber remitting the price $1.50. Address C. H. James & Co., 108 Fulton Street New York.

How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low-spirited, and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

CHURCH DEDICATION—The German Reformed Church, erected at Pleasantville, this county, during last summer and autumn, was formally dedicated to the worship of the Triune God on Saturday, the 16th instant. The pastor of the Congregation, Rev. C. U. Heilman, was assisted in the conservatory services of the occasion by Rev. W. M. Deatrick of Friends Cove and Rev. N. H. Skyles of Schellsburg. The church edifice is a neat and handsome structure, forty feet in length by thirty-four feet in breadth. The crowd of persons in attendance was very large, there being excellent sleighing in that section of the county at the time. The church is said to be the best in St. Clair township, and reflects credit on the pastor and good people of that region.

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE—Many of our people complain of the lack of enterprise in the community, yet instead of encouraging anything of the kind they do all they can to injure and discourage. This is particularly the case in regard to our mechanics and merchants. A man wants a pair of boots or a suit of clothes and straightway has his measure taken and sends to Harrisburg, Philadelphia or New York instead of getting them made at home, and pays more for them than it would cost to get them here. Another wants a few pounds of coffee or sugar or a bolt of muslin and for fear his neighbor at home, in the mercantile business, might make a few pennies profit on it, he sends to Philadelphia or Baltimore and pays the same price and profit to the dealer there. The man who practices these things often gets cheated and he well deserves it. He is no benefit to the community and does not deserve its support. If we want home enterprise we must help each other and not begrudge the merchant, manufacturer or mechanic a fair price for his wares or his labor. The money we spend for necessities in our own community is kept with us and invested in improvements, while that which is sent abroad goes to the improvement of other places at our expense. Will not our people learn wisdom in their own interest and cease to practice the shortsighted policy of spending their money abroad for what they can get at home?

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1869, is just published. It has been extended to 88 pages, apart from advertisements and cover, and contains a complete account of the Elections of 1868, with the popular vote by States, Counties, and in several instances by Townships also, and the electoral vote of each State, not only at the last but at several preceding Presidential Elections. It contains a condensed account of the Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson; of the National Conventions, Nominations and Platforms of the respective parties, letters of the rival candidates; abstracts of the acts and resolves of the present Congress at its former session; Johnson's two Amnesty Proclamations, and Seward's announcing the ratification of the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution; Federal Executive, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Members of the XLth and also of the XLIst Congress, &c., &c. Though very compact, this is the fullest annual compilation of Election Statistics yet published. It is sold wholesale by the Tribune Publishing Company, New York, and retail at the INQUIRER Book Store. Price 20 cents.

SCOT-IA.—

"Scots, wha hae wi' WALLACE bled."

The brilliant success of Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, in his Senatorial aspirations, has so elated the people of that ancient village, that they have given way to the most excessive manifestations of delight, some of which, it is said, appear ludicrous in the best definition of the word. An eye witness, who is our informant, says that he has never read, heard or seen anything like it.

Our narrator says the usually sober town has been drunk with excitement; that old men and maidens have vied with each other in their enthusiasm; young men and matrons have joined their most ardent zeal with the universal impulse; old men have thrown away their canes and danced with delight; matrons have lovingly seized their offspring and covered them with kisses in an exuberance of joy; young gentlemen and young ladies have been seen to embrace, rapturously, upon the door steps; boys and girls have exhausted their school hours indicting billetdoux congratulating each other on the general result; and several good feeling fellows were seen embracing lamp posts while others of their companions were feeling up for the ground; the latter, however, were exceptions.

The new born babe is now christened Scott; the boy coasting down the hill, in the midst of his delight, pulls off his hat and hurrahs for Scott; the little girl lisps, ere her matin song, "I's for Stott;" the maiden, full of blushes, "mittens" the chap who does not put his trust in Scott; the merchant forgets his measurement in his anxiety for the cause of Scott; the miller stops his mill to further the interests of Scott; the Judge upon the bench "sees the point clearly" and goes for Scott; the lawyers at the bar move the continuance of the list and are jolly over the success of Scott; the jury believe in Scott and the prisoner in the dock should go *Scott* free.

The doctor, it is said, coats his pills with Scott and every body takes them; the dentist has been known to stop with a half wrenched tooth, portraying the triumphs of Scott, and when the excited and addicted patient has subsided sufficiently to realize the pain, he has been soothed with a fresh application of Scott; the book-seller has sold all the copies of Scott on hand, two or three dozen of the *Scott*ish Chiefs and only failed to sell all the balance of his stock because it was not labelled Scott; "Dad Lewis" has supplied the place with *Scott*-snuff, whereby everybody has sneezed, until his prizes have become the thing of the whole town and the last one drawn has been the Hon. John Scott.

We rejoice with the good citizens of that place over their good fortune, though we cannot resist the temptation to rally them for their excessive delight, for which they will, we know, excuse us. We believe, seriously, that not only Huntingdon should be proud of the result but all Central Pennsylvania. The extremes, heretofore, have presumed that they alone were entitled to these honors while we have been left out in the cold. In the future Central Pennsylvania will take care of her own peculiar interests.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Report of the State Superintendent Wickersham, just received, gives the following interesting statistics:

The number of school districts in the State	1,918
Number of Schools	13,666
Number of graded schools	2,382
Number of school directors	11,698
Number of superintendents	75
Number of teachers	16,771
Number of pupils	800,515
Average number of pupils	508,104
Cost of Tuition for the year	$3,273,269,43
Cost of building, purchasing and renting school houses	1,991,152 55
Cost of contingencies	854,253 21
Total cost for tuition, building, &c., and contingencies	6,118,675 19
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds	6,200,537 96
Estimated value of school property	10,556,765 90
Total State appropriation for common school purposes, including amount paid to county superintendents, and including amount paid to Philadelphia, in 1868	$343,500 00
Total in 1867	343,140 00
Increase in 1868	360 00

The increase in the average attendance of pupils in 1868 over that in 1867, is 23,786, while the increase in 1867 over that in 1866 was only 1,488. No fact could better indicate the improving condition of our schools.

The increase in money expended for build ing purposes amounting to $372,574 24. Add this to the increased amount expended for building purposes in Philadelphia, $355, 779 63, and we have the whole increase in the State, $728,353 87. Within a fraction of $2,000,000 00 were spent for building purposes during the year.

Superintendent Wickersham says: The time has come for the Legislature to pass an act providing for the taking of a school census of the children of the State. In case this should be done, blanks suitable for the purpose can easily be prepared by this Department; and perhaps the assessors of taxes in the different townships, wards and boroughs, would be the proper authorities to intrust with the work. In this way, if done only at the time of making the triennial assessment, it need not cost much, and it would prepare the public mind for the legislation that must follow, in order to gather the ignorant, and too often vicious children into our schools. But cost what it may, it is a work we must perform. These neglected children must either be brought into schools, or many of them will find their way into our houses of refuge, our almshouses, or our jails and penitentiaries.

AMERICAN FISH CULTURE, embracing all the details of artificial breeding and rearing of trout; the culture of Salmon, shad and other fishes; by Thaddeus Norris, has been on our table for some time. Fish culture is beginning to attract attention in many parts of our country, not only with a view to restocking our rivers and brooks with the choicest of the finny tribes, but also to make it a source of pecuniary profit to those engaging in the enterprise. Mr. Norris' book will give a vast amount of information to those desiring it on this interesting topic. He speaks from a large personal experience and observation and has also availed himself of the aid and experience of others engaged in the work of rearing fish. It will be of interest to most persons in this portion of the state in connection with the culture of brook trout. It is a complete treatise upon this subject and we hope as many of our citizens as have the facilities will obtain the book and try the experiment. The splendid trout that once filled our brooks have almost entirely disappeared except in the mountain fastnesses. The book is published by Porter and Coates Philadelphia, and can be obtained at the INQUIRER Book Store.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House, Washington, D. C., is actively engaged upon the Life and Times of Thaddeus Stevens, for early publication, and will be glad to receive copies of letters of the deceased on political topics from 1828 to 1868, and any personal incidents illustrating any point in his career, or any feature of his character. Original letters or other documents, if sent to him, will be returned after use.

AN ACT to incorporate the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted &c.* That John Cessna, Samuel L. Russell, J. W. Lingenfelter, Frederick Benedict, George R. Oster, Wm. Hartley, Jacob Reed, B. F. Meyers, George W. Rupp, Peter H. Shires, John Lutz, Isaac Mengel, W. T. Daugherty, Alex. King, O. E. Shannon, J. R. Durborrow, George W. Gump, John Alsip, David Wolf, John S. Suckey, Jacob Boblitz, David Black, Geo. W. Williams, Isaiah Conley, John E. Miller, Jacob Evans, and John C. Devore, or any five of them, be and the same are hereby appointed Commissioners under the provisions of the act regulating railroad companies, passed the nineteenth day of February, 1849, with all the powers conferred by said act.

SEC. 2. That the name, style and title of the company hereby authorized to be incorporated, shall be the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad company.

SEC. 3. That the said company, when duly organized, is hereby authorized to locate, construct and operate, under the provisions of said act, a railroad running from a point at the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, at or near Bridgeport, in Bedford County, to Bedford in said county.

SEC. 4. That the capital stock of said company is hereby authorized to consist of three hundred thousand dollars, and it shall be law ful for said company, upon a vote of the stockholders, at any stated or special meeting convened for that purpose, to increase the capital stock to any amount sufficient to complete the road.

SEC. 5. That to enable the said company to complete their improvements they may borrow money, issue bonds, or certificates of loan, and dispose of the same in such manner and at such prices as they may think proper or expedient. *Provided* That the bonds or certificates of loan shall not be of less denomination than one hundred dollars, and if said company shall make a loan for the purpose of completing their improvements, they are hereby authorized to secure the payment of the same by executing a bond or mortgage, or both to the person or persons lending the same upon the railroad, binding the said road, together with all the rights privileges and franchises, connected with the same, which bond and mortgage by virtue of a resolution of the board, in conjunction with this act.

SEC. 6. That the time within which said company shall finish and commence to open said road for use shall be five years from the date of the passage of this act, and the said company shall have power to connect their railroad at its eastern or western terminus with any other railroad they may desire.

Supplement to an Act entitled "An act to incorporate the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company," approved March 31st, 1868, supplying certain words omitted in the original act.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the 5th section of an act to incorporate the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, approved the 31st day of March, A. D., 1868, be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the word "mortgage" where it occurs the last time in said section the words "may be issued."

SEC. 2. That the 6th section of said act be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the word "terminus" in said section, the words "or at both."

HOW TO KILL A TOWN.—The Dubuque *Herald* gives the following receipt for knocking a town stiff and dead; "If you wish to kill off a town, put up no more buildings than you are obliged to occupy yourself. If you should happen to have an empty building, and any one should want to rent it, ask about three times its actual value. Look at every newcomer with a scowl. Turn a cold shoulder to every business man or mechanic seeking a home among you. Go abroad for wares rather than purchase of your own merchants or manufacturers at the same prices. Refuse to advertise, so that a person at a distance will not suppose any business is being done in your city. A prompt and close observance of these rules will ruin any town in two years.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.—The first edition of one hundred thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of one hundred pages, beautifully illustrated, with about 150 fine wood engravings of flowers and vegetables, and an elegant colored plate, A Bouquet of flowers. It is the most beautiful as well as the most instructive floral guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the culture of flowers and vegetables.—The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of his customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for ten cents, which is not half the cost.—Address James Vick, Rochester, New York.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

PAPER Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.
3m. G. R. OSTER & Co.

MARRIED.

At the Friends Cove Parsonage, on Thursday, Dec. 31st, 1868, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. HARVEY SHAFFER and Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Mr. James Rawlings, all of Friends Cove, Pa.

Oct. 4th, 1868, by Rev. F. C. Pritchard, Mr. JNO. M. SHUCK, of Bedford, to Miss AGGIE MILLER, of Harris burg.

Dec. 31, 1868, at the house of the bride's father, in Altoona, Pa., by the Rev. David McKinney, D. D., Mr. MAXWELL KINKEAD, of Philadelphia, to Miss KATE LLOYD.

DIED.

On Wednesday, Dec. 30th, 1868, at his residence in the borough of Bedford, JOHN M. SCOTT COMPHER, M. D., aged 52, years, 4 months and 21 days.

Deceased was the son of General William Compher, who for many years occupied a prominent position in both the civil and military history of Bedford county. Dr Compher received a thorough classical education, after which he graduated at the medical school at Lexington, Ky., being awarded the highest honors. He practiced his profession, with great success, the field of his labors frequently extending over the entire county. He was profoundly learned in medical science, and his judgment on critical points was always held in great respect by his professional brethren. In early life he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and without publishing much of what he wrote, he was known and admired by a large circle of appreciating friends, as a scholar, a critic and a poet. He was also prominent in the politics of this and neighboring counties. Unlike the trimmers who so greatly control political affairs, he was constant to principle and deemed it a sacred duty to cling to that, no matter what associates it brought him or what friends it divided from him. In this, as in the whole tenor of his life, was found the assurance of an honest man. About one year ago his health began to fail, and he announced to his friends, with the calmness of one who did not fear to die, that he believed his end to be rapidly approaching. He was attacked by the fell destroyer, consumption, and as the dying year sighed away its last hours upon the bosom of the December wind, he fell peacefully asleep in the arms of that serene and beautiful angel sent to relieve him of all his mortal pain, closing his eyes in the blessed hope of a bright immortality in the morning of the Resurrection. He bade farewell to all earthly things, with these words, so expressive of the fact that he had made his peace with God, (the last he ever uttered) "Trusting in God through Christ."

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

THE BEST place in Bedford to buy choice BRANDS of Chewing Tobaccos and Segars, at wholesale or retail, is at OSTER'S.

GOOD SOUND NATURAL LEAF Cavendish Tobacco, 75 cents per pound. 22jan1m

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED to dispose of guarantees for the sale of Landed and other valuable property in different parts of the United States. Profits very liberal, sales easily effected, and no loss of time from other bussiness. Address J. T. MILLER & CO.
22jan6t Box 4, P. O. Fort Deposit, Md.

MONEY EASILY MADE, with our COMPLETE STENCIL AND KEY CHECK OUTFIT. Small capital required. Circulars free. STAFFORD MANFG CO.,
22jan4w 66 Fulton Street, New York.

New Advertisements.

ESTATE OF DAVID POINTS, DECEASED. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of David Points, late of Bedford township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
22jan6t M. A. POINTS, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the subscriber, residing in Bedford, on the Estate and Will of Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty, late of said Borough, dec'd; that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make payment immediately, and those having claims thereon can present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. HARTLEY,
22jan Executor.

GRASP THE CHANCE!

Bleached and Brown MUSLINS, PRINTS and DOMESTIC GOODS generally are advancing. Buy before a further advance.

Having purchased largely at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values DURING THE PERIOD of their utmost depression, we will continue for a short time only, to sell for CASH all kinds of cotton goods at about old prices. [22jan1m] G. R. OSTER & CO.

REGISTER'S NOTICE FOR ADJOURNED COURT, 23d of Feb'y, 1869:

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that said accounts will be presented to an Adjourned Court, in and for said county, to be held on the 23d day of February, 1869, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Abm Ritchey, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Abm Ritchey, late of Snake Spring tp, dec'd.

The final account of John Zeiler, Administrator of the estate of John S. Zeiler, late of Juniata tp, dec'd. O. E. SHANNON,
22jan Register.

DUFF'S COLLEGE,

No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's System of Bookkeeping, President.

Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in the United States and Canadas in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercise in

REAL BUSINESS,

By Wm. H., Charles P., and Robert P. Duff, all experienced business Accountants, each having kept books in extensive firms, giving our students the rare opportunity of becoming at once practical Accountants. DUFF'S new system of Merchants', Manufacturer's, National Bank, Railroad and Private Banker's

BOOK-KEEPING,

Splendidly printed in colors by Harper & Brothers, New York. pp 400. Crown 8vo., $3 75. Postage 35c. The only work containing National Bank and Private Bankers' accounts. No other work of the kind has been so unanimously and emphatically recommended by the press, by business men, by teachers, and by those who have been educated from it. See our new Circular, containing also fac simile of Wm H. Duff's First Premium Penmanship, Medals, &c. Mailed free by P. DUFF & SONS, Principals.

P. DUFF & SONS,

124 SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,

Commission Merchants, Manufacturers' Agents, and Wholesale Dealers in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce. Consignments solicited. Advances made.

Send for our Weekly Price Current.
22jan3mos.

$100 A MONTH can be made by male and female Agents. We have nothing for curiosity seekers, but reliable, steady, profitable employment, for those who mean business. Address, with 3-ct. stamp, C. L. Van Allen & Co., 48 New street, New York. 22jan4w

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL.—A New Era in Music. POPULAR MUSIC at POPULAR PRICES. "Hitchcock's Half-Dime Series of Music for the Million." No. 1 now ready, Music and words of the Comic Song, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines." Others to follow rapidly. Price 5 cents each. Your Newsdealer has it or will get it for you. Mailed on receipt of price. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 89 Spring street, New York. 22jan4w

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell a new Book pertaining to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Edited by G. E. Waring, Esq. the distinguished author and Agricultural Engineer of the Y. N. Central Park. Nothing like it ever published; 200 Engravings; sells at sight to Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen of all classes. Active men and women are coining money. Send for Circulars. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
22jan4w 654 Broadway, N. Y.

A WATCH FREE.—Given gratis to live, energetic Agents, male or female, in a new, light and honorable business, paying thirty dollars per day sure. No gift enterprise, no humbug. Address R. Monroe Kennedy & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn'a. 22jan4w

DR. BURTON'S

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

Warranted to remove all desire for Tobacco. It is entirely vegetable and harmless. It Purifies and enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, possesses great Nourishing and Strengthening power, is an excellent Appetiser, enables the Stomach to Digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers for Sixty years cured.* Price, Fifty cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, &c., sent free. Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all Druggists. 22jan12w

$1000 PER YEAR *guaranteed, and steady employment.* We want a reliable agent in every county to sell our *Patent White Wove Clothes Lines* (Everlasting.) Address WHITE WIRE CO., 75 William st., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. 22jan4w

CARPETS!—DON'T PAY THE HIGH PRICES!—THE NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., of Boston, Mass., established nearly a quarter of a century ago, in their present location, in Halls over 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 and 87 Hanover Street, have probably furnished more houses with Carpets than any other house in the country. In order to afford those at a distance the advantages of their low prices, propose to send, on the receipt of the price, 20 yards or upwards of their beautiful Cottage Carpeting, at 50 cents per yard, with samples of ten sorts, varying in price from 25 cents to $3 per yard, suitable for furnishing every part of any house. 22jan4w

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at February Term, 1869, (8th day.)

Josiah Holsinger vs. Mary J. Holsinger.

Isaac L. Snider vs. Sam'l Kochendorfer & wife.

Sophia Hook et al vs. Thomas Growden et al.

O. C. Vaughan, endorsee, &c. vs R. M. Trout et al.

Henry Bridenthal vs. Richard Hazlett.

Isaac L. Fickes vs. George T. McCormick et al.

Benj. W. Garretson vs. Philip Little et al.

Same. vs. O. E. Shannon.

A. B. Cramer & Co. vs. same.

Ann C. Dannaker's exr. vs. Christ A. Danaker.

Certified January 9, 1869.
15jan O. E. SHANNON, Pro't'y.

TAVERN LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named persons have made application for Licenses to be granted at February Sessions, on the 8th day of February, 1869, to wit:

O'Donnell & Manly, Bridgeport, Tavern.
John Reighart, Union tp., Tavern.
Lewis A. May, Rainsburg, Tavern.
Daniel Ritchey, W. Providence, Restaurant.
John Harris, Bedford, do.
Adam B. Carn, do do.
Aaron Grove, St. Clairsville, do.
Isaac Grove, do do.
Henry Rose, Centerville, Tavern.
Wm. G. Eicholtz, Woodberry bor., do.
Isaac Mengel, Bedford bor., do.
Jno. B. Amick, St. Clairsville, do.
Wm. Crosman, Napier tp, do.
Michael Orr, Bloody Run, do.
S. S. Bottenfield, do, do.
D. M. Jones, Saxton, do.
William Weimer, Clearville, do.
Certified January 9, 1869.
15jan O. E. SHANNON, Pro'y.

NOTICE TO BEE KEEPERS.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S SPECIFIC CLAIMS.

We the undersigned do hereby make known our Patented Claims in Bee Hives, which claims are as follows: Movable Frames with spaces all around them, and spaces between them at their tops, the distances between them to be regulated at will; Shallow Chambers between the frames and honey board; Perforated Honey Board and the moveable Block. We caution all persons against using any hive that has any of our patented parts in it. Any person using any one of our patented parts without license from the patentee or from us will render himself liable to damages for each and every hive so used in Bedford county or Blair county, Pa. We are determined to protect our claims, so people will do well to manage their business according to law. Any person doubting our claims is invited to come and see our patents.

JOHN S. RUSH,
DAN'L KAGARICE,
16jan3m Agents.

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF
4dec3m B. W. BERKSTRESSER.

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that said accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 9th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

1. The Final account of John W. Sams, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Valentine Metz, late of Broad Top tp, dec'd.
2. The account of Jacob Snook, administrator of the estate of Emanual Snook, late of Napier tp, dec'd.
3. The account of Wesley M. Akers, administrator of the estate of Nathan Layton, late of Monroe township, dec'd.
4. The account of John B. Amos and Saml B. Amos, administrators with the will annexed of John Amos, late of Bedford tp., dec'd
5. The account of David L. Keagy, administrator of the estate of J. F. Hoover, late of Middle Woodberry tp, dec'd.
6. The account of Wm. H. Dasher and John B. Fluck, Esq., administrators of the estate of John Dasher, late of Hopewell tp, dec'd.
7. The final account of George H. Sleek executor of the last will &c, of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier tp, dec'd.
8. The account of Henry Rose, executor of the last will &c, of Archon Rose, late of Cumberland Valley tp, dec'd.
9. The account of Wm. W. Cuppet, executor of the last will &c, of Isaac Cuppet late of St. Clair tp, dec'd.
10. The account of John W. Knox, administrator of the estate of Thomas Knox, late of Bedford tp, dec'd.
11. The account of John Rininger and Jacob Dull, executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Dull, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

Certified Jan. 9, 1869.
15jan O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

1869. — 1869.

In order to reduce our present stock, we will offer

FOR CASH

All kinds of WINTER GOODS

AT COST.

Great Bargains can now be had in

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, FLANNELS,

Merinoes, Delaines, Hosiery, Carpetings, Shawls, &c. &c.

COME WITH THE CASH.

You can buy cheap, as we are determined to reduce our stock to half its present size.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 8, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and levari facias to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, February 6th, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following real estate, viz:

One lot of ground fronting 60 feet on Mill street, and running back to an alley 160 feet, with a two story log rough cast house thereon, adjoining lands of John B. Longenecker on the East and West. Situate in Middle Woodberry township, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Strock and John B. Longenecker tenre tenant.

Also, one lot of ground containing 16 acres, all cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and log barn thereon erected, also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Alexander Shoemaker on the East, Joseph Ling on the West, and Daniels on the North. Situate in Juniata township, and taken into execution as the property of Ellen Showman.

Also, one tract of land containing 295 acres more or less, with about 240 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, double log barn, tenant house and other outbuildings thereon erected, and two good apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Philip Shoemaker, dec'd, on the west. Abraham Weisel on the northwest, Simon Stucky on the south, Christian Heterick on the east. Situate in Colerain township and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Stuckey.

Also, two lots of ground with a one story plank house thereon, adjoining lots of John M. Walter on the north, on the Schellsburg road on the west. Situate in Union township, and taken in execution as the property of John G. Seder and wife, formerly Nancy Benthimer.

Also, A certain tract of land situate in Harrison township, containing one hundred and eight and one fourth acres, more or less, being the same tract of land which P. F. Lehman and Mary Ann, his wife, sold and conveyed to John H. Wertz and Sophia Wertz, his wife; you cause to be levied as well a certain debt of two hundred and nine dollars and ninety three cents, which Samuel Heffner lately in our county court of Common Pleas aforesaid, by the consideration of the said Court, recovered of John H. Wertz and Sophia his wife, to be levied of the said lot of ground, as also the interest thereon from the 18th of December, 1867, and also the sum of $10.07 which accrued thereon according to the form and effect of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth in such case made and provided, and have you these moneys before our Judges at Bedford, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the 2d Monday of February (next), there to render unto the said Samuel Heffner, use of O. E. Shannon, for the debt and interest and costs aforesaid, and taken in Execution as the property of John H. Wertz and Sophia Wertz his wife.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a double log house and grist mill, frame bank barn thereon erected, and an apple orchard thereon, adjoining Deaner & Hull on the west, Valentine Riseling on the east, Hiram Blackburn on the north, Joseph L. Daugherty on the South.

Also, one tract of wood land containing 10 acres more or less, adjoining Jesse K. Smith on the west, James Taylor on the north, and others on the east. Situate in St. Clair township, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph C. Blackburn.

15jan ROB'T STECKMAN, Sh'ff.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

SEAL At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of Hon. John Cessna, Esq., the Court granted an alias rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, to wit: George Brant, residing in Allegheny county, Md., Jacob Brant, whose alience is Wm Blair, John Brant, now dead, leaving issue whose names and residences are unknown, Andrew Jackson Brant, residing in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, Catharine, intermarried with George Leasure, residing in Cumberland, Allegheny county, Md., and Rebecca Brant, now deceased, leaving no issue, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Henry Brant, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court and to the Sheriff of said county, for that purpose, directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford the day and year aforesaid.

Attest: O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
ROB'T STECKMAN, Sheriff. Jan15

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 3d Monday of* Feb. *being the 8th day*, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1869.

ROBERT STECKMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bedford, Jan 15, 1869. 4w

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

Miscellaneous.

$1,000 REWARD! $1,000

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE AS

LARGE AND AS CHEAP

A STOCK OF GOODS AS

G. R. OSTER & CO.

who are now receiving and opening at their Spacious New Store, the most extensive and varied assortment of new CHEAP

WINTER GOODS

ever opened in Bedford, purchased under favorable circumstances since the great break down in prices, and will now offer them to CASH buyers, both wholesale and retail, at much lower prices than the same kind can be bought for in Bedford county. Country Storekeepers will find an opportunity of sorting up their stocks, if only a single piece is wanted, at wholesale prices.

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In ladies dress goods, such as Striped and Chene Mohair, Striped plaid, Shot and Chene Poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them say they are cheap. Extra heavy mixed Melange Poplins and no plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress Cloth, English Serges, Epinglines and corded Poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment will say buy. French Merinos, Coburgs, Wool Delaines and Alpacas in all the new colorings, best American Delaines and Armures in the new stripes, and palka dots, very desirable.

CALICOES!

10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.

MUSLINS!

Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

FLANNELS!

You have all heard no doubt of our cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

FURS, SHAWLS, &C.

Ladie's Furs, Shawls, Grand Duchess, Lady Belle, pretty Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Corsets, guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week. Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, Merino Vests, Hoods, Gloves and Hosiery.

UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.

Men's Wool and Merino Undershirts and drawers. Woolen and White Overshirts, Comforts, Neckties, scarfs, collars, &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

A large and varied assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Velvet Cord, Blankets, Gloves, Checks, Pickings, Shirting Stripes, Table Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, decily cheap.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Don't our Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes strike you as cheap. A whole rig at our store from top to toe and wont cost you much.

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Wool filling and all wool ingrain carpets, venitian entry and stair carpets, and floor oil cloths.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee. Choice French Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea.

A full line of sugars and syrups. A choice assortment of tobaccos and segars. In a word everything you want. All are invited to call and see for themselves. No trouble to show goods whether you wish to buy or not. Terms cash unless otherwise specified. G. R. OSTER & CO.
18dec3m

Farm, Garden & Household.

For the Inquirer.

A PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF "COMMON SENSE IN FARMING."

Just at the present time, we venture to say half our farmers are scarcely doing more than caring for their stock. In harvest when every hand is wanted and every hour precious a hand will be kept from the harvest field, by each of these same men, to chop enough wood to cook the meals for the harvest hands. We know from personal observation that this is annually the case with hundreds of our farmers. Why not economize time now? During the milder days of winter enough wood can be cut, hauled home, and sawed and split into stove wood to last the family until another winter. This doubtless sounds very matter of fact and simple, yet it is neglected from year to year by many who would angrily resent the intimation that they were not model farmers in their management and economy in farm work. If this simple rule of preparing fuel in winter for the whole year were pursued by all our farmers, their good wives would be saved a vast amount of worry and trouble. Slow fires and smoked dinners would be much less frequent, and they would be saved the shame and disgrace of having their wives and daughters, found doing the work in the busy days of summer, that lazy or mismanaging fathers and sons neglected to do when they had abundance of leisure in the winter. Chopping wood is not proper work for farmers wives, but we have often seen them do it and it did them no discredit in our estimation, but we ever after despised the fathers and sons that permitted them to do such work. How many will take a hint from this plain statement and during the remaining days of winter store away under cover a bountiful supply of ready prepared fuel? How many will apply the same philosophy to a dozen similar things that may be done in winter so as to economize the precious hours of seed time and harvest?

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FARMERS.

The former says "plow and re-seed every few years to renovate the grass land;" the latter on no pretense whatever thinks of plowing an old established grass field. If mowed too many years in succession, and the crop becomes light because manure cannot be conveniently applied, by grazing with cattle and sheep for two or three years together the grass will thicken and rapidly improve in every respect, especially if kept short by putting stock enough upon it to prevent bunches of old grass being left uneaten from the middle of May till the end of August; for there are so many varieties of grasses growing in a permanent pasture that, if allowed to be stocked lightly, the coarser kinds will shade and kill all the finer and more nutritious sorts.

Look at a pasture field in America—where do cattle or sheep like to graze best? It will invariably be seen that they will prefer the places where the grass has been kept short, and those patches in the field often near the gateway will look greenest and be as thick again in the bottom as elsewhere.

Blue grass is similar to some English grass, and is most excellent to have in pastures and mowings likewise; for the finest and best meadow hay in England is made from a mixture of grasses, the stems of which are all as thin as white clover, and, as the English farmer is not foolish enough to let his grass become nearly ripe for seed before cutting, his meadows continue to have a thick-set sward year after year. Thomas Gibbs & Co., seedmen to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, sell grass seed having about seventy varieties in it—price one guinea per bushel—which will soon become good for alternate grazing and mowing; but if grazed continually, and if on good deep soil, it will become feeding, and every kind of stock put on it will soon get fat, or if mowed season after season, manure will be needed to keep up the stamina, and it will want repeated rolling and bush harrowing in the spring.

In America, large-boned animals are admired; in England, large frames heavily laden with flesh and fat, but with fine bones. In the former country, meat is supposed to be best when put on the carcass quickly; but in the latter country the butcher will prefer a beast which has been laying on meat for years instead of months, and all meat from animals which are said to be "firm as a board," when those creatures are in their prime, is worth several cents more per pound than softer fleshed ones. A heifer never having had a calf, is in her prime at four years; an ox is in his at six years; a calf for veal at ten weeks—having had as much milk as he could suck.—*Country Gentleman.*

PLEASURES OF GARDENING.

The pleasures arising from the culture of flowers are harmless and pure; a streak, a tint, a shade becomes a triumph, which, though often obtained by chance, is secured alone by morning care, by evening caution, and the vigilance of days. It is an employment which in its various grades, excludes neither the opulent nor the indigent; teems with boundless variety, and affords an unceasing excitement to emulation, without contention or ill-will.

There is no other pursuit alike calculated for peer or peasant in which the distinctions are so trivial, for the cottager may possess and enjoy the same beauteous rose or fragrant mignonette in his little plot or his window, that occupies a place in the garden of the richest. The clear light of heaven, the sweet fresh air, the verdure of the fields, the delicacy of form and richness of color with which bounteous nature supplies us on every side, in the almost inexhaustible variety of her horticultural and floral treasures, are all sources of the most unalloyed pleasure; and it is a wise dispensation of the Giver of all Good, that this gratification of the senses of sight and smell, whilst beholding the elegant shape of plants and inhaling the exquisite perfume of their flowers, is an enjoyment within the reach of all who choose to seek it. There are few surer tests of a happy home within, than the flower-decorated window and neat kept garden; and there is no occupation for the leisure hour more calculated to keep it so, or to soothe the mind. It yields pleasure without surfeit: the more we advance the more eager we become. And how unlike this is to most of our worldly engagements.—*Gardeners' Magazine.*

HEALTHFULNESS OF APPLES: There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally liked than the apple. A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbages require five hours. The most healthful dessert that can be placed on the table. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without flesh of any kind, has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples —sound and ripe—for pies, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are too frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctors' bills in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement, between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store.

Humorous.

To a bonnet—"Though lost to sight to memory dear."

The man who waxes strong every day—The shoemaker.

The paper having the largest circulation—The paper of tobacco.

What is that which, when thrown out, may be caught without hands? A hint.

It doesn't follow that a man dislikes his bed because he turns his back upon it.

Nautical neatness—sweeping the horizon with a glass.

A thief's career, like a practical joke, usually ends in a *cell*.

The object some wives have in blowing up their husbands is doubtless to have them come down.

Mr. Snooks says the reason he does not marry is, that his house is not large enough to contain the consequences.

An editor asks his subscribers to pay him that he may play the same joke on his creditors.

Why is a married man like a candle? Because he sometimes goes out at night, when he ought not to.

A showman advertises that among his other curiosities is the celebrated "difference" which has been so often split by bargain-makers. He says he has both halves of it.

Tom asked old 'ten-per-cent' the other day what he wanted to accumulate so much wealth for? Says he: "You can't take it with you when you die, and if you could it *would melt!*

A sporting man remarked of a belle in the habit of wearing low-necked dresses, who carried off a matrimonial prize in the shape of a rich old widower, that "she won the race by a neck!"

A clock having just struck the hour of one, a tender-hearted woman exclaimed: "O, what a cruel clock!" "Why so?" asked a friend. "Because it struck its little one!" answered the tender-hearted mother.

It is a singular fact that ladies who know how to preserve everything else, can't preserve their tempers. Yet it may easily be done on the self-sealing principle. It is only to *keep the mouth of the vessel tightly closed.*

A little fellow in New-York, who had just commenced reading the papers, asked his father if the word "Hon." prefixed to the name of Fernando Wood, the member of Congress, meant "honest." The parent shook his head.

"Are you a skilful mechanic?" "Yes, sir." "What can you make?" "Oh, almost anything in my line." "Can you make a devil?" "Certainly; just put up your foot, and I will split it in three seconds. I never saw a chap in my life that required less alteration."

A professor, giving a lecture to some boys, was explaining how no one could live without air. He then said: "You have all heard of a man drowning—how does that happen?" The ready answer was, "'Cause he can't swim."

A dissipated and unmannerly nobleman, presuming upon his "nobility," once asked Sir Walter Scott, who sat opposite to him at a dinner, what the difference was between Scott and sot? "Just the breadth of the table," retorted Sir Walter.

Good morning, Mr. Henpeck, said a printer in search of female compositors, 'have you any daughters that would make good type setters?'

'No; but I have a wife that would make a fine devil.'

"The Irish Judge, Day, was a remarkably tall man, and an intimate friend of Sir Arthur Clarke, who was almost a dwarf. It was a standing joke with the wags of Dublin to liken the colossal judge and his diminutive companion to the twenty-first of June, inasmuch as they jointly constituted the longest Day and the shortest Knight.

"Show me a man who can define," said Plato, "and I will worship him as a god." Webster would have suited him, particularly in his old definition of a boil, as a "circumscribed subcutaneous inflammation, characterized by a pointed, pustular tumor, and suppurating with a central core; a percunctus."

Two Friends were dining together; one of them remarked: "As I am going abroad I have made my will, and have bequeathed to you my whole stock of impudence." The other replied: "You are generous as well as kind; you have bequeathed to me by far the largest portion of your estate."

A Frenchman owed a man eight hundred francs, and he made a proposition to give him eight notes, payable monthly, for one hundred franks each. The first note was protested. The creditor demanded an explanation. "I didn't want you to lose eight hundred francs all at once, so I divided it up, that the loss might fall upon you by driblets."

Here is a peculiarly French description of the people of Bavaria:—"The Bavarians are a happy people. They have money which brings happiness, and a king who makes music. They drink much and often, and smoke as they drink. They sleep long, eat five times a day, and make love between their meals."

Answering Precisely.—A witness in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question, and not talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows:—"You drive a wagon?"—"No, sir, I do not."—"Why, man, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"—"No, sir, I did not."—"Now, sir, I put it to you on your oath, do you not drive a wagon?"—"No, sir."—"What is your occupation, then?"—"I drive a horse, sir."

ELECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January: the second session commences February 1st. and continues until the beginning of May: the third session continues throughout the summer months.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

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Every facility in the way of illustrations, models, specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded: free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided: Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for $60. Send for circular.

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A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and, all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

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PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Books &c.

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has been so long known as the leading political newspaper of the country, that its special features need no elaborate description. It contains the fullest and most accurate reports of the proceedings in Congress and the State Legislatures, careful summaries of news from all quarters of the globe, correspondence from all the principal centers of the intelligence at home and abroad, letters from travellers in foreign lands, reviews of new books, dramatic, musical, and fine art criticisms, literary, scientific, and religious miscellanies, and all the multitude of items which make up a first class daily paper. It is printed with better and clearer type than any other daily journal in America. It is published every morning, Sundays excepted. Terms, $10 a year; $5 for six months.

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circulates a greater number of copies than any other newspaper in the country.

The Editor of *The Tribune* purposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political Economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of The Tribune, and will appear in all its editions—*Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly*

We will thank those who who think that the influence of The Tribune conduces to the profit and well being of the people, to aid us in extending its circulation.

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